

New section on page 1, after the title in line 1, and before the heading "Field of the Invention" in line 3:

Cross-Reference to Related Application

A1
This application is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 09/514,825, filed February 28, 2000, now abandoned.

Paragraph appearing on page 2, line 22 to page 3, line 3:

A2
The invention is expected to be useful for any high density fluid having a density of greater than about 8.4 pounds/gallon (1.0 kg/l), preferably from about 8.4 to about 22.5 lbs/gal (1.0-2.7 kg/l), most preferably from about 9.0 to about 22.0 lbs/gal (1.1-2.6 kg/l) and which has low pH, *i.e.*, which is less than neutral. In one non-limiting embodiment of the invention, the density of the high density brine is at least about 11 lb/gal (1.3 kg/l). The salt in the water to make the brine may be a chloride, bromide, formate or acetate salt. The salt cations may be lithium, sodium, potassium, calcium, zinc, ammonium, cesium, and rare earths. Mixtures of salts may also be employed. In one non-limiting embodiment, zinc sources are preferred, and zinc chloride and zinc bromide are particularly preferred zinc sources. Rare earths have their common definition of one or more of a group of 14 chemically related elements in row 6 of the Periodic Table ranging from lanthanum to ytterbium, inclusive. In one non-limiting embodiment of the invention, the brine may include up to 35 wt.% potassium formate, preferably from 0.1 to 30 wt.%.

Paragraph appearing on page 6, line 29 to page 7, line 2:

A3
Optionally, one or more conventional corrosion inhibitors may be used in the brines of this invention to further improve their corrosion properties. In another embodiment of the invention, the additives are used in the absence of other, added corrosion inhibitors. In another embodiment of the invention, the additives are used in the absence of an added Group VB metal (previous IUPAC notation), and particularly in the absence of added arsenic.